IDENT'S POLICY.

A NEW SOUTHERN QUESTION.

WILL THE SOLIDITY BE BROKEN. DANGER THAT MAY FOLLOW IF IT ISN'T-PARTY LEADERS PREDICTING A DISSOLUTION-EVI-DENCES OF IT IN GEORGIA ALREADY-THE PRES

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The South is again a great power in the politics of the country, and the future formations and movements of parties in the North depends upon how that power is exercised. If it be exercised as a solid force for the accomplishment of sectional aims, nothing is plainer than that it must be resisted by the great majority of the Northern people, acting in the old Republican organization. If, on the other hand, it separates itself into two contending forces on national questions, then Mr. Evarts's epigrammatic saying, that the term of enlistment of the Republican party has expired, may be verified. The old names of Republican and Democrat may be preserved, but public opinion must inevitably go into solution and crystallize into new formations. With new issues must come new divisions. A majority of the Republicans may enlist for a fresh term of service, to effect Civil Service reform, to bring about resumption, to guard the public credit, to protect American industry, to develop material interests; or for other purposes; but there will first come a time when party fences will be somewhat broken down. Afterwards, when they are once more built high and strong, a great many new men will be found in each inclosure. Nothing is more important, therefore, to one who wishes to look into the near future of national polities than the new Southern Question. What is the South going to do? asks every thoughtful politician. The States that went into the Rebellion and the border States that were held back by force, are now, to all appearances, as solid as granite boulder. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there is only one party. Nothing is left of the Republican organization but a few lonesome Federal office-holders scattered here and there, and a little casis of Union men in East Tennessee. The carpet-baggers have returned to the North, or have abandoned politics, and gone to work with the intention of identifying themselves with the communities they once ruled, and the vast, ignorant negro vote accepts with contentment, or at least indifference, the domination of the intelligent whites, and has no weight in public affairs except here and there in the settlement of local quarrels between white office-Current Republican opinion in the North is that this solidity is going to continue for a long time, and with this opinion goes the apprehension that there are purposes underlying it which patriotic men will soon be called on to resist-purposes to tamper with the accomplished results of the war, to establish a new Southern oligarchy, to set aside the verdict of history, and make defeat more honorable than victory, to pay rebel losses, and pension frebel soldiers-in short to administer the Government in the interest of the extinguished rebellion. Evidently it is of the first consequence for politicians to satisfy themselves whether there be ground for this apprehension. No doubt many Republicans firmly believe that such ground exists. They take counsel of their hopes as much as their fears, building their projects of future advancement on the chance of arraying a solid North against the solid South, and prolonging sectional strife for yet another genera-

I have been at some pains to learn the views of the Southern leaders in Congress on this question, not putting them into the interviewer's inquisitorial chair for public examination, and taking down such opinions as they may think it politic to become responsible for in the newspapers, but drawing them out in the freedom of friendly and confidential talk. I find a marked agreement of ideas among them. ione think a solid South desirable or possible. They give due consideration to the influences that have led the Southern States to act together thus far-the fear of further Federal interfence, the dread of a renewal of the evils of carpet-bag government, the habit of unity of action learned in the war, and a traditional attachment to the Democratic party-all these are carefully weighed and measured, and also the irritation produced by extreme partisan speeches at the North; but in spite of all, the conclusion is reached that a division must speedily occur. An etainent Congressman from Mississippi expressed the general belief when he said "There is no law in physics more inexorable than that mental law which | present. physics more inexorable than that mental law which divides men into opposing parties, and its operations begin to be felt throughout the South. The independent movements in many counties in my State show that the process of disintegration has already begon." The independent movements to which this centleman referred have no general principle in common except the spirit of revolt against the dictates of the solid Democracy. They are usually made in the interest of candidates for the legislative or county officers who have failed of snecess in the regular party conventions. Great effort is put forth by the regular organization to suppress them, and in some localities the old methods of contries. The prediction of thoughful Southern politicians is that these separate local factions calling themselves independent, getting the habit of acting in managemism to the regular Democratic organization, will in a year or two codesce sate formineting in autagonism to the regular Democratic or-graziation, will in a year or two coalesce into formi-dable opposition parties in many of the States, and that such opposition parties must inevitably ally themselves in future national contests with the party at the North arrayed against the Democracy. I hear this prediction from men who are thoroughly identified with the Democratic party, and whose own interests would be subserved by keeping their con-sistencies united. They recognize the inevitable, they say.

Georgia furnishes an illustration of the ripeness of Southern communities for division into opposing political organizations-a ripeness, let me say, produced chiefly by the conciliatory policy of President Haves. After the new Constitution was completed by the convention, a number of leading Democratic politicians canvassed among themselves the feasibility of organizing a party to defeat it by combining such of the whites as showed signs of dissatisfaction with the bulk of the negroes. They dropped the project, not because they thought it impracticable, but because they concluded that the issues were not important enough to be worth a campaign which they knew would convulse the whole State. All Georgians think that if the fight had been made white vote would have divided, and each faction would have courted the blacks. The shown by the failure of the effort to defeat Senator Gorden for redirection. A combination of politicians, prominent among whom are ex-Governor Smith, ex-Governor Brown and General Robt. Tombes, have been at work against Gorden, endeavoring to secure the nomination for Members of the Legislature of men pledged to defeat him if possible. They have made his Conservative course in the Senate, his refusal to approve the fibbustering movement of last Winter, and his friendly attitude toward President Hayes, the chief argument against him. Apparently they could have done nothing better calculated to star up popular feeling in his favor, for more than four-lifths of the county conventions have been carstrength of the Conservative feeling in Georgia is four-fifths of the county conventions have been car-ried by his friends on the simple issue of his reclec-

The state of mind of most Southern politicians, was forcibly expressed by a Georgia editor to his Member of Congress, the other day. The editor whose paper used to be a vigorous advocate of a solid White Man's party in the South, said: "The fact is, I don't know what to think now; I'm all broken up." The evidences of the speedy formation of an opposition party, are too strong to be disregarded. Many of the Southern leaders feel an instinctive sympathy for such a movement. They realize that their alliance with the Northern Democracy is a temporary and factitious one. irritated at the evident disposition of the Northern Democrats to use them only as stepping siones to power, and to treat any attempt on their part to shape the policy of the party as impertinent. A Senator from one of the Gulf States, speaking of this disposition said: "Whenever a Southern man wishes to make a statesmanlike speech in Congress, these Northern blockheads try to choke him off with the caucus gag, for fear he will damage their prospects in some State election. They want us to furnish the votes, while they enjoy the fruits of vic-tory, and they expect us to indorse whatever blundering policy they may decide upon." There is an questionably an element in Southern politics, largely represented in Congress, which is in full ac-tord with the Democracy, and accepts the yoke of

servitude in the hope of sharing largely in the spoils of a National victory; but it is not the best class. The men of large influence, of strong hold upon Southern popular feeling, and of known conservative views—the men whose names will occur to every reader as the foremost Southern statesmen in the Senate and the Honse do not belong to it. The real Democratic element is made up of the less cultivated, less sagarious, and less patriotic men—the hot-hends—who cherish the hatreds of the war, and are as much sectionalists at heart as ever. No doubt the future of many of the better class will lie with the Democratic parry, but they are not one-party men, and to-day they do not know certamly where they will be found in the next National contest. They hope that living issues will cover the dead ones forever from view, and that men North and South will give the past over to history, and divide upon real questions of public policy affecting the material interests of the country.

The split in the white vote of the South may not

The split in the white vote of the South may not go deep enough to carry any State against the Democracy in the next Presidential election, but, if worthy, it will be so formidable as to show that it will be impossible for the control of the co will be impossible for that section to exert its united force in future contests, and to make it evident that the unpartion purpose of the Northern Democracy to build enduring power on a solid South will be frustrated.

There is a very gratifying agreement among the Southern Representatives on one point. They say that never since the war has the South been so peace able, so contented, and so hopeful, and that the relations between the two races were never so friendly. The whites are of their own accord, inviting the negroes to take part in politics. In a district convention held in Georgia very recently, every precinct was represented by one white man and one colored man. One of the Georgia Senators called my attention to this significant circumstance, yesterday, and said that if any man had proposed two years ago to send negroes to conventions, he would have been suspected of "radicalism," and denounced as an enemy of his State. For this fast growing amity between the races, for the good order and good feeling prevalent throughout the South, and for the new sentiment of nationality everywhere showing itself, President Hayes may fairly lay claim showing itself, President Hayes may fairly lay claim to nearly nit the credit. It is very much the custom now to criticise his Administration with unfriendly severity. He has shown a want of fact, method and promptness in making appointments which subjects him to a good deal of blame. But if he should fail in his efforts to improve the Civil Service, there is one feature of his course which, in the eyes of the Southern people, at least, has proven a complete specess—his policy of pacification.

E. V. S.

PLYMOUTH AND CLINTON AVENUE.

THE FEELING IN DR. BUDINGTON'S CHURCH. It is well known that there have been two arties in the Rev. Dr. Radington's Church in Brooklyn. the one supporting the paster in his determination to have nothing to do with Plymouth Church, the other opposing him. At the Friday evening prayermeeting of last week, Christian fellowship was the theme. A. S. Barnes said that he thought John Delmar.

The following Ward nominations have been made by the Brooklyn Republicans;
Engl A. H. Lains, for Supervisor in the N1th Ward.
Ernst Nathan, Supervisor, renominated, NXIII d Ward.
William Pritt, Alderson, renominated, NXIII d Ward.
William Pritt, Alderson, renominated, NXIII ward.
The Taxpayers' Association are making up a city and county deket, selecting names from men o; both parties now in the freel. Until the ticket is completed they have it a good opportunity to apply the theme to their own position as a church. He spoke of their refusal to hold intercourse with Plymouth Church as contrary to the spirit of the Gospel. Dr. Budington said in reply, that he had been confirmed in his course, recently, by a dis tinguished New-England elergyman, who said that neary all the churches in New-England sustained him. There was no farther time for discussion, and the meeting was

renewed last night, but Dr. Budington was absent in Beston, and the attendance was very small. Mr. Barnes was not present. The subject of Christian fellowship was again laken up, but the discussion was limited to a practical consideration of home missionary work, and in no aliasion, however distinct, was the subject of Plymouth Church touched mean. church nowever distant, was the subject of Plymouth Church touched upon.

One of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church said, lust evening, that the opposition among Dr. Budington's people to the course of their pastor, was becoming daily stronger. He said decidedly, that if the question could come up suddenly for decision and the members should vote as they really felt, there would be a majority of ten to one in favor of resuming fellowship with Plymouth Church. When such a question was antequated, however, there was a great amount of preparatory canvassing, and it was made a personal matter. The passor and his friends wont around beforehard, with the argument: "You don't want to break with your pastor!" and the result was that when it came to a vote, those really at heart opposed to Dr. Budington's course slayed away or did not vote. Plymouth Caurch and its pastor had always desired to prevent a break in Dr. Budington's parish, be line that, sooner or later, he himself would realize and that it would be much better for his people to await that event in union.

A BEAUTIFUL CHARITY.

FURNISHING LIBRARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT LIFE SAVING STATIONS BY PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION. For many years, the American Seaman's Printed Startery has been furnishing libraries of about forty volumes each, scourely packed in strong wooden cases, to vessels of all nationalities entering and leaving

cases, lo vessels of all nationalities entering and leaving this port. These libraries are intended for sailors, and no charges for tonir use, or restrictions as to care, are inforced. The society now has about six thousand of these libraries on vessels scattered throughout the globe. The society calims that it owns and time distributes three hundred thousand volumes, which are accessible to about two hundred and fifty thousand seamen.

In July hist, the society, through one of its publications, explained the dearrability of extending its "Loan Library Service" to the United States Life Saving Stations on the coast and inland lakes. It was explained that in order to accomplish this work, a fund needed to be provided. The sum necessary was at once alberties been fertindien to amounce. Hearing that the books had been thus furnished for eighty-two libraries, of forty volumes each, S. I. Kimball, there of the Government Library service, has supplied, at Government cost, the cases which are to hoof the books, and the inburies are now being distributed to the stooks, and the inburies are now being distributed to the stooks, and the inburies are now being distributed to the status. Here are no noveles supplied.

IOWA CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

The Central Railroad of Iowa defaulted in July, 1873, and forcelosure preceedings were begun in the United States Circuit Court at Des Molnes. These receedings have been delayed for various causes. F processings may be a supposed of L. M. Fisher a commissioner no visit various cities in the Lastern States and obtain the views of the bondholders on the three proposed plans

organization. Fisher has been visiting the New-England States, Mr. Fisher has been visiting the New-England States, and yesterday met the bondholders residing in New-York and its vicinity. The signatures to the three plans thus far received, show that a majority of the bondholders, owning nearly \$2,000,000 bonds, approve the plan presented by the New-York and Boston committee; that the plan presented by A. L. Hatch, has been approved by one, and that Mr. Cowdray, Russell sage, and a few others, having bonds to the amount of about \$400,000, have given their approval of Mr. Cowdray.

THE MARCH OF CITY IMPROVEMENT. Trade treads swiftly on the heels of fashion.

The old Aster mansion, next door to the Aster Library, in Lafayette-place, is now a German restaurant. The in Lafavette-place, is now a German restaurant. The law school building opposite, with its Egyptian façade, has become a bearding-house. The old residences at Pauricanthest, and Fifth-ave., which Delmonico years ago seized for his restaurant, are now being transformed into a hotel; and August Beluonits od-style double house at Eighteenin-st, and Fifth-ave., has been smrotingled on two sides by Arnold, Constable & Co.'s magnificent marble retail establishment. And now Mr. Starr (formerly of Starr & Marcos) is transforming an old residence, which faced both on Madison-square and Broadway at Twenty-sixth-at., into an elegant store for the display of jewelry, silverware and brie-a-brae.

A SAILOR FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Democrats mee last evening to ratify the nomina-tions made by the conference committees of or-ganizations opposed to Tammany Hall. These nomina-tions, William H. Secor, the chairman, said, met the ap-proval of all opposed to the one-man power. Resolutions were effered by Rutas F. Andrews, approving the nom-nations, and these were adopted with cheers for the ticket. Andresses were made by Alderman Pinckney, William A. Gedney and Louis M. Doscher, nominece, for Adderman-at-large, Rufus F. Andrews and William Casi-nan, all of whom were confident of a grand success on the commination licket. The large hall at the head-quarters was filled while the addresses were being made. United States Shipping Commissioner Dunan heard, yesterday, the complaint of Captain C. E. Cor in, of the ship Ringleader, against one of his smior-Thomas Buchanan. Captain Coffin alloged that while the vessel was in port last June, at Manila, Buchana the vessel was in port has June, at Manine, fatemand almospered an order, and when reproved, became very insolent. Captain Coffin struck him in the face with his open hand, and Buchanau returned the blow several those with his fist, knocking out two of the captain's teeth, otherwise bruising him, and at the same time threatening to drown him. Buchanau denied, in part, the captain's testimenty. The commissioner decided that Buchanau should forfeit \$100 of his wages.

THE MERCHANTS' LOAN RECEIVER REMOVED Chancellor Runyon has issued a decree grant-Chancellor Runyon has issued a decree granting the petition for the removal of J. C. Todd, who was
appointed receiver of the Merchants' Loan and Trust
Company several weeks ago. No one has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy, but the name of Robert S.
Rughes was presented to the Chancellor, who stated that
he would make the desired appointment. It is understood, however, that Mr. Hughes will be unable to accept
on account of other business engagements.

STEALING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A dispatch was sent to Police Headquarters, from the Tenth Precinct, last evening, asking the police to "look out for a man thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, with light complexion, brown mustache and side whisters," who had visited the residence of Dr. Serr, at No. 166 Allen-st., yeslerday afternoon, and stolen surgical instruments valued at \$100.

THE LOCAL CANVASS,

REGISTRATION OF THREE DAYS. The third day of registration in this city took place yesterday, and the names of 35,820 voters were added to the lists. The following table gives the total of each day : 1876

23... 669

Totals....32,679

1.004

ACTIVITY AT STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The clerks of the Republican State Commit-

and forwarding campaign posters. E. M. John

son, chairman of the Executive Committee, said

yesterday that they had aimed first of all to

urge the local organizations to do hard work,

and had given less attention to procuring es-

timates of the probable vote in the different counties.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS AND MEETINGS.

The Republican Senate Convention in the

Md District last evening, nominated Eugene D. Berri. He is a carpet dealer. In 1874 he was elected to the

Assembly by a large majority. Last year he polled a

good vote as candidate for Clerk of Kings County, against

ow in the field. Until the heart is completed they have ledged themselves to here it a secret. The Democrats of the KYth Ward nominated John II. hyder, as Supervisor, last evening. Thomas Chirk, jr., was nominated by the Democrats in its Hd Assembly District.

he Hel Assembly District.

Owen O'Rourse was monimized as Alderman by the locum Democrats in the Hel Ward.

A barro number of clusters have discovered since last fonday that they have registered in the wrong election is true of the wards in which they reside. Corporation oursel De With helds that active the Board of Elections nor the Registers of Election can now correct the room, and those who are wrongly registered must lose

At a large and enthusissic meeting of XIIth Ward Republicant, President Hayes's policy was heartily in-derect. John F. Henry, the nominee for Mayor, made

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Committee on Constitutional Amend-

Hotel. More than half of the members were present. Samuel D. Babeock being absent, John R. Voorbis pre-

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATOR.

At the Tammany Convention in the VIIth

senatorial District last evening, Augustus Scholl was

nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Senator, in

place of George W. McGlynn, who received the nomina

tion at a previous meeting, but was obliged to withdraw

from the field on account of ill health. Mr. Schell, who was present, made a brief address, accepting the nomi-nation. Speeches were made also by General Spinola and Colonel Reports.

Lewis S. Gerbel.

The Workingmen of the Vth Sepale District passed resolutions, last evening, approving the nomination of Robert H. Strahan.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Fifteen adjourned Assembly District Con-

entions, of the various parties, were held last evening

eix Anti-Tammany, three Independent Republicans

ent Anti-Tammany, three independent Republicans, and two German Independent. The only nominations made were those of Michael Healy, approved by Anti-Tammany, for the Vitu Assembly District, and of John Draddy, nominated by the Republicans for Assemblyman in the XVIIII District. The other conventions adjourned without nominations. The German Republican Convention of the VIIIII Assembly District inst evening manimously manimated John Staubenmiller, jr., and appointed a conference committee to meet representatives of the Anti-Tammany organization.

MR. M'GLYNN NOT INSANE.

The runor that George W. McGlynn, who

resigned the Tammany nomination for Senator in the VIIth District, last Tuesday, has become lusane, is

contradicted by his nearest relatives and most intimate friends. The relatives state that for some time his health has been impaired, as stated in his letter of withdrawar. After writing thus letter he started for daylords ville, Conn., to visit actue consists. He was accompanied by his wife and family. Mrs. McGrame, his mother-in-law, rode in the carriage with him to the Grand Cantral Depot. She states that he was then of perfectly sound mud, and to word has stree been received to the contrary. Mr. McGlynn is expected home this evening.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

Democrats me. last evening to ratify the nomina-

CONFERENCE IN THE VITH DISTRICT.

The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee

n Aldermen, of the VIth District, met yesterday, and a

resolution was adopted requesting the Republicans to

resolution was adopted requesting the Republicans to name one candidate for Alderman, and insisting on the right of the other organizations represented to name the other. A committee, consisting of one person from the different organizations, was appointed to confer with the Republicans, and prepare the names for presentation to the conference at its next meeting.

DENNIS M'MAHON NOT A CANDIDATE.

At a meeting last evening by the Work-

gmen's organization Dennis McMalion, who received

the Workingmen's nomination for Judge of the Suprem Court, declined, expressing, at the same time, his heart; sympathy with the principles of the party.

The County Convention of the Independent

contradicted by his nearest relatives and most intime

to Anti-Tammany Senate Convention of the Vith riet, last evening approved of the nomination of

e are kept busy both day and evening writing letters

Total.

694.... 2,367 450.... 1,398

41,591 35,820....112,248 159,971

a Legislative Committee of Georgia in 1973 by false protences and by making false affidavits.

LIFE IN COLORADO.

A STRANGER'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS. THE INVIGORATING AND CLEAR ATMOSPHERE-AT-TRACTIONS OF MANITOU SPRINGS AND IDAHO-FACILITIES FOR CAMP LIFE-VAST UNEXPLORED

REGIONS-MINING.
[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DENVER, Aug. 4.-Colorado is unfortunate in its location. That it aspires to be one of the Summer re-sorts of the country is no secret, nor rikely to be so long as three active, enterprising and necessitous railroads compete for its limited business. Two theusand miles and four days from the Atlantic coast centres of wealth and population, and half as distant from the great cities of the Mississippi Valley, Colorado must for a long time conduct an unequal contest with the Eastern resorts, which have age, fashion and the prestige of long success in their favor. Year by year, however, and in spite of the disadvantage of distance, the number of tourists to the State increases, the greater proportion coming from Chicago and St. Louis and the Western cities which are about midway between the ocean and; the mountains. Many English and European travellers visit Colorado every Summer for the outdoor camping and sporting life, which can be enjoyed nowhere else so well, and the number of foreign tourists will probably nearly equal those from the Atlantic coast. Praises and descrip tions of Colorado and its scenery have been so profusely distributed through the newspapers and magazines of the East that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The attractions and wonders of the State are certainly very numerous and notable, and, once at Denver, may be reached in every direction with little trouble and at and had given less attention to procuring testimates of the probable vote in the different counties. The estimates of a political canvass were too frequently deseptive. Two weeks ago, the Republicans of the State seemest to be unusually apartacle, but there bad teem a great change. Experienced politicans in the different counties propheses that the usual Republican vote for an "off year" would be polited, and it some parts of the State it was expected that the Republicans would reach the figures of 1876. The outlook was unusually promising for the Republicans.

The Democratic State Committee is making an extraordinary show of business, and a producial use of postage-stamps. If there is any virtue in muchage, the constitues proposes to make victory adhere to the Democratic banners. Mr. Flower, chalman of the Expective Committee, said they had no misgivings as to the result, but they were wasting no time, and intended to make success doubly assured. He was still of the opinion that the Republicans were working at cross-purposes and divided in sentiment. He denied that out of New-York city there was any contention among Democrats. It had been reported that Athen C. Beach and Senator Schoolmasker, two of the Democratic nontiness, had shown a hostile feeling by cantenne to call on Governor Robinson because they learned on inquiry that ne was to be absent from his office, and their stay in Albany was short. moderate expense. The one omnipresent fact which impresses itself most sharply upon the senses of the visitor for the first time is the wonderful purity and clearness of the atmosphere. The great elevation of the whole platean of the eastern section of the State, imperceptible in ascent from the East, and the limited proportion of moisture in the rare and dry climate, combine to produce the unusual and remarkable effects. The pulse is

Denver is 5,000 feet above the sea level, Manitou and Idaho, the principal Summer resorts, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet higher; while Wagon-Wheel Gap, away in the southern part of the State, and rapidly increasing in popularity, is 9,000 feet above the sea, and within half a mile of the timber-line on the lofty mountains which confront it. At Colorado Springs, seventyfive miles south of this city, they show you a little knoll near the town christened "Mount Washington," because tis elevation is exactly that of the monarch of the White Mountains, and yet a child could ascend this Western mound without stopping for breath. All accustomed and habitual notions of distance brought hither from the East are worse than useless in this rare and transparent atmosphere. From the windows of Denver the Rocky Mountains look not more than five miles distant, and an Eastern tourist, lately arrived, remarked to his friends the other evening that he believed he could walk out to the mountains the next morning and return before breakfast. He was permitted to depart, as he had announced, and after an hour or two a carriage was dispatched to overtake and bring him in. The exhausted pedestrian was found partially undressed on the edge of one of the little irrigating ditches, two or three feet wide, which intersect the fields in every direction, and when asked what he intended to to, answered that he "proposed to swim that river." "Why don't you jump across I" " How do I know but n's haif a mile wide t" answered the tired and disgusted traveller, who will not soon repeat his experiment of walking twenty miles and back before breakfast.

mpetus and acceleration is given to ail the bodily

Through this clear atmosphere the sun at noon casts a shadow as sharp and clearly defined as that of a calcoun light on a white screen, and when the moon shines o'nights the honest men of Denver may be sought without the aid of street lights or lanterns. All street lamps are lighted and extinguished with reference to the rising moon instead of the setting of the sun. An even temperature and an equable climate are of coconsequences of the location and surroundings of Colorade. During the Summer months the midday heat, ments held a meeting last evening at the Fifth Avenue | even in town, is not oppressive, the nights being always comfortable; while in the mountains blankets are the rule at night the year round. Exwith closed doors. Amos F. Eno reported for the Com- raisers compet their herds to feed and protect themselves almost as completely in Winter as in Summer. Of the savitary advantages of the State, more than enough has already been written. Fully one-half the residents from the Eastern Stales came here for their health and found it; those who were not so successful in the quest are naturally not here to be inquired of. Calling yester-day to see a classmate, I learned that he had been dead for months, though in the next breath I was assured that had he not come to Calorada his heirs would have col-iceted his life insurance much earlier—possibly before the From a somewhat exreful observation I should say that and marble-cutters, all apparently busy and well-to-do That pulmonary troubles in their early stages are re. rheumatic and nervous affections are established and

> As in the Empire all roads led to Rome, so in Colorado all railroad trade and travel centres in Denver. From this city radiates the whole raliroad system of the State, and from it nine-tenths of the hunting, camping and exploring expeditions outfit and depart. Colorado Springs where there are no springs, is seventy-five miles south, and further on along the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are points of departure for springs, mountains, and resorts of all Southern Colorado. Manitou, which is perhaps the most widely known and patronized of the Rocky Mountain immore resorts, is five miles west of Colorado Springs nestling among the foot bills, over whose tops the lofty summits of the snowy range are visible. The direct road from the Springs to Manitou, and it is an excellent one, runs across the level bottom of the Fountain qui Bouille Creek, while a longer ride takes the tourist through the harming Glen Eyrie, of Gen. Palmer of the Denver and Ric Grande Railroad, and the grand and grotesque formation of the Garden of the Gods. Manitou has springs and iotels, both excellent and likely to render a long stay healthful and pleasant. Little else is offered of interest but near at hand is Uto Pass, through which the Indians used to come from beyond the mountains on their annual pilgrimages to the healing of Natere's rock-work is on perpetual exhibition and within an easy day's journey is Cheyenne Canon, with sheer walls of solid rock 2,000 feet high and a rippling cascade of seven waterfalls at the upper gate. A day's ride by rail will take the traveller from

Manitou to the grand canon of the Arkansas, which is the largest and indication the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and impassable except on the ice in winter, and then only at the greatest peril. All the comforts and reinements of the Eastern civilization are at hand a Manitou, and until the traveller looks out of doors at the everlasting snewy mountains, the bare brown hills, and relentless sun, he would easily believe himself in the well-regulated hotel of an Eastern village. As for the springs of Manitou, they are not ous, but they are exceedingly active and convenient. For those fond of that kind of a drink, soda, iron or chaiybeate waters, I should suppose these would be just the drink which they would like; but for ordinary use the hotels provide that which to the

average guest is more acceptable. Idaho Springs, which its old habitues still fondly call "The Saratoga of the West," rejoices in a new railroad, in operation only six weeks, and which is going on to in operation only six weeks, and which is going on to the thriving and bustling mining village of Georgetown, fifteen miles above. The road is narrow-gauge, an extension of the Colorado Central, and is certain of support from the start. To reach idaho, forty miles from this city, the road passes through the famous Clear Creek Canon. It is probably needless to add another to the numerous and frequent descriptions already published of this wonderful seemery and engineering. No description of pen or penell can possibly be adequate, or convey any appreciative biles of the great work of Nature, or the greater work of man in agemounting Nature. For overtwenty miles only two of the simplest elements make up the picture. Ragged, vertical walls of red and gray granite, sometimes overhanging the track, and between them a rushing, roaring forrent of turbid water, often lashed into foam, comprise the entire effect. The radiway track, lungging the base of the chiffs, winding in and out among the rocks, is a mere incident, and in one view illustrates the insignificance of man against the vast masses and forces of Nature—in the opposite, it demonstrates the dominion of intellect over all material obstacless, and that the boast that a radiroad can be run wherever a man can clumb is within the truth the Workingmen's nemination for Judge of the Suprems Court, deelined, expressing, at the same time, his hearty sympathy with the principles of the party.

ELIZABETH CITY NOMINATIONS.

The City Democratic Convention at Elizabeth, X. J., yesterday, hominated Dr. James S. Green for Mayor and Themas Forsyth, Joseph Noite, John Keron and Edward Cabiil for Chosen Freeholders.

ARREST OF A GEORGIA SHERIFF.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—The Sheriff of Fulton County, Ga., was arrested in this city to-day upon a requisition from the Governor of that State. He is charged by J. H. Jackson, of the Jackson & Sharp car works, with obtaining several thousand dothars from

temperature of the principal spring, where it issues from the earth, is always above 100°, and its composition is largely soda and magnesia. Much like a New-England village is Idaho with its quiet main street and tidy white cottages. Its principal botel, under the same family management as that at Manitou, is good, and here the mountain trout attain their finest development. Large mining interests surround Idaho, the Hukhil and Seaton mines, which lately attracted considerable attention on the New-York stock list, being in its immediate vicinity. Probably within the next few months more mines of this neighborhood will be heard of on the Eastern stock markets, or a good number of speculators, promoters and organizers of companies will have made their journey hitner and spent their time to no purpose.

Beside Manitou and Idaho, Colorado offers many places equally attractive for summer residence. These have had more money expended on them, and present opportunities to the stranger to spend still more; but the charming climate is everywhere, and mineral springs, mountains, forests and clear running streams are found in every direction. Once within the State, I do not question that the tourist may obtain more for his time and money than in any other part of the country. Deaver, Manitou, Idaho and a few other places will supply for those who desire, society, hotels and all the latest products of civilization equal to those of any Eastern resort, while for those who prefer life in the open air there are tramps and camps from over night to three months. The expense of a Summer in tais State is less than at the East, the hotel prices averaging from 20 to 25 per cent, lower, while capp expenses may be reduced to almost any limit. Local fares on the railroads are high, 10 cents per mile usuanly be reduced to almost any limit. Local fares on the railroads are high, 10 cents per mile usuanly be reduced to almost any limit grant steets in the country. Amont the way of a large and steed to the source and recurs are life in th as large as a New England State, and to the South the extensive San Juan silver mining country, carciosed among the loftiest peaks of the Bocky Mountains, while still further down toward New-Mexico are the quaint and strange Mexican villages and the relies of the old Spanish civilization, in the region just opened this Summer by the Bonver and Rio Grande Reilroad. Beyond the mountains, in Western Colorado, which is now almost a terra incognita, are navigable rivers, fertile and grassy plains, forests and mines, which at no distant day will sustain and employ a large and prosperous population. quickened, the breathing shortened, and a general

CONDITION OF THE SILK TRADE.

CAUSES OF THE RECENT EXTENSIVE FAILURES ABROAD-PROSPECTS FOR IMPORTED AND

AMERICAN SILKS. The manufacturers of silk have suffered severely from the general depression of trade, and also from speculative movements. Disastrous fadures at Lyons and other places have resulted. Referring to this sabject, a member of a large importing firm on Lispenardst, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "The failures among the silk manufacturers at Lyons have been heavy, and will doubtless aggregate millions of dollars. They have been brought about chiefly by a speculative spirit on the part of the manufacturers, who bought integrity of raw silk, which afterwards suffered a decline of about 50 per cent. When the speculation began, goods were forced up on a supposed short crop and an extensive American demand. The prices were advanced so rapidly and manufactured goods were held at so high a figure, that consumption feil off and almost entirely ceased. Meanwhile the stock accumulated, and under a pressure to sell there was a scrous decline. The Russian war broke out in the midst of the speculation, closing up the larce Eastern avenues of trade, and the general stagnation all over the world has caused people of all classes to economize. Silk dresses have not been in so general demand as heretofore. The failures reported at Lyons, we believe, are only the beginning of the cud in the silk centres in the other silk districts matters.

Ex-Governor Kellong then should hold that this riew of finite cone, and that the duty of the committee one, and that the duty of the committee of the state, in the state committee to go into mittee, either owing to the troite one, and that the duty of the same interesting that the duty of the state, or from any other cause, equires the committee on the type decision of the light record-order leads to go in the state committee to go into any other cause, equires the committee on the light record-order leads to go in the state committee to go into any other cause, equires the committee of the business of the light record-order leads to go in the state committee to go the bottom of 1576, after climatolly not the light and the committee of the severely from the general depression of trade, and also from speculative movements. Disastrous fadures at at Lyons, we believe, are only the beginning of the end in the silk centres. In the other silk districts matters are less serious because dealers acted more prudently and there was no over-manufacturing. At Lyons the stock is so heavy that sales could only be made at a deeline of 25 per cent from manufacturers' prices, and fadures were inevitable." Referring to the selk trade in America, the gentleman

said: "This country has been suffering from an over said: This country has seen as seen as seen account of the large importations, and goods are now seiling lower than at any time during the loss fortigates. The manufacture of American stike has bad seme influence, but has certainly not checked importations roreign manufacturers must have this market a attentiet, and, in fact, cannot carry on the mainess with any success without it. The American manufacturers do not turers the folly of attempting to advance rates fur-

As to the prospects for Fall and Winter trade this As to the prospects for Fall and Winter trade this contleton usual: "The duty inposed upon saks is heavy, and discriminates so that it lends to break up in portations of certain kinds. The duty is 60 per cent, and of course adds that percentage to the value of the goods before they chier into consumption. Of course sike are crassed properly among laximies, and for that reason must aid in bearing the burdens of the revenue, but in comparison with the raise on other imported luxuries the tariff on silks appears to me excessive. The outlook for the year is good. People are getting out of debt, stocks are extraordinarily light, and there is no reseon why there should not be an unusually heavy trade. Western and Southern merchants are already buying unasually large lines of goods, and from every marrier we receive the most encouraging reports of a reonying unasticely large lines of goods, and from every quarter we receive the most encouraging reports of a re-vival of trade. Crops are full, and farmers are hopernl. The Lyons failure will have no serious influence on the American market for siles. The only effect will be to de-press prices when a surplus stock is sent here to be forced off."

THE MOSLEM TEMPLE. THE GREAT CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

There is a belief of long-standing among the Greeks of Constantinople that the Church of Sancta Sophia-now a mosque-shall be restored to Christianity. This grand building which covers about 70,000 square feet-more than one and a balf acres-was creeted by Justinian in the sixth century. It was eight years in building, and when at last it stood complete it appeared so marvellous in the eyes of all who looked on it that it was generally believed not only that an angel had given the plan, but that Heaven had rained gold and gems for the express purpose of its construction. The noblest temples of Greece and Asia were despoiled, and pillars of the most precious marbles were orought to Constantinople. Ephesus, Pergamus, Baalbee gave up their treasures; and masses of Egyptian porplry and of syenite, which centuries before had been hewn for the honor of Zeus and of Artemis, took their

gave up their trensures; and masses of Egyptian porpiry and of syenite, which centuries before had been hewn for the henor of Zeus and of Artennis, took their places in the great Christian church. It was the boast of Justiman that he had excelled the Temple at Jerusalem. "I have surpassed ther, O Solomon," he exclaimed as he gazed on the completed building, and it is said that he caused a statue of Solomon in be cereted opposite the caured, "with a said expression, as though grieving at the vast size and beauty of Justiman's work. Earthquakes shook the church within a few years of its completion. The great dome fell, and was restored by a younger Isidorus, nephew of the "mechanician." Repairs were made to the fabric by successive emperors; but the deesign was never altered, and there were no additions. Then came the fatal May of 1453. At the high altar of Si. Sophina, Constantine received the Holy Sacrament auring the night before the great assault (May 29), in which he fell. As the news spread that the Mohammedans had made their way into the city, the old awe and veneration which had spread a sort of mystery reand St. Sophia returned. Senators, priests, mooks and muss hastened to take refing within its walls, recalling an auceient tradition that an angel would descend at the moment when the landels were advancing toward the column of Constantive the Great, and, putting a sword into the hand of a certain man who would be sitting at the base of the column, would order him to avenge the people of God; whereupon the Turks, selzed with a panic, would take flight to the borders of Persla. But no such heavenly aid came to the twenty thousand people who crowied St. Sophia malion, the microty and came to the wenty thousand people who crowied St. Sophia, in the words of Finlay, "the micry temple soon presented few traces of having been a Caristian church." Mahomet himself was, it is said, greatly impressed with the rich marbies and time goats of yearly and how were with a him to summon the troops to prayer; and his own

LOUISIANA'S SENATORS. TWO OF THE CONTESTANTS. THE STATEMENTS BY EX-GOVERNOR KELLOGO AND . JUDGE SPOFFORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to receive written statements from the Louisiana contestants to sents in the Senate. Senator Mitchell inquired if Mr. Kellogg and Judge Spoiford were prepared to furnish statements of what they wished to prove, to which they both replied in the affirmative. The committee the adjourned for an hour, to allow them to flie statements. They met again at half past 12 o'clock, and the state ments of the respective contestants were immediately read, that of Mr. Kellogg being the first. He says:

ments of the respective contestants were immediately read, that of Mr. Kellogg being the first. He says:

I, of course, assume that it is not within the power of any claimant or contestant for a scat in the Schate to waive or in any degree control the rights of a State to her duly chosen representative in the Schate to her duly chosen representative in the Schate and that the committee so understands the statement of the evidence which the contestant desire to present to the committee's request for a statement of the evidence which the committee the committee will suffer our requests, in any degree, to control the committee or the Schate, in regard to the range which will be given to this evidence. Still, not writhstanding that I, in making this reply, assume as I have just stated, yet I deem it best to avoid all possibility of misapprehension as to his, the gravent matter involved in this contest; and in order to string the apparatice of waiver on my part of the rights of Louisiana to her representation in the Schate, which sis is entitled to in virtue of my election, and of the evidence thereof which is in the possession of the Schate, I desire to place at the beginning of this reply the view which I take of the law of this contest.

That view is that the substantial merits of this contested claim to the seat, and the question which or the state in January lost, when I we elected, is the true and lawful Legislature, are conclusive whether elected that in my case, as in the cost of every other member of the Schate. When revolution or disorders in the State have not deprived the State and the Schate which the Schate and the conclusive evidence, both of the existence of the lawful Legislature and of its elections to the Schate of the United States for pass by this highest and contensive evidence which the senate of the United States for pass by this highest and contensive evidence so supplied for the purpose of trying in the Schate who were elected to the Legislature. This thing is confided to the Schate, if was

substantial merits.
If, however, the committee should hold that this view

Ex-Governor Kellogg then specified the unlawful and revolutionary acts used to prevent the Legislature which elected him geiting a quorum, and to organize the Nichols Government, and to deprive the Packard Gov. ernment of its powers; also the intimidation of voters in the election and the action of the Returning Board under the laws of Louisiann. He also asked that the testimony taken by the Howe Committee be used.

Mr. Spofford in his statement says, protesting that no evidence beyond his credentials and the historical facts of which the Senate will take judicial notice is required or should be demanded, and in obedience to the orders and resolutions of the committee, he respectfully pro-

Person Supervisors of Registration from their appointes, the Commissioners of E cellons, showing the votes ac-timally in the build-bears at the close of the election in Louisiana, on the 7th day of November, 1875, it appears that enough of the Senators and Regressitatives re-ceived into the Packard Legislature upon the certificate of the so-called Returning Board, were defeated at the poins to show that there never was, from first to last, a more on of secretal numbers in either branch of the Lee-

Pantier.

Second-That Will Steven, the bolding-over Senator, addering to the Nichols Legislature, was captured and taken by duress against his protest into the Packar's Senate Chamber on the 1st day of January, 1977,554 there was no contest and no notice of contest over their scats; but the scatting of Messra. Baker and Kolso was entirely unlawful, inexcusable, and of no effect. In continuing his statement, Judge Spofford caps that

the actual returns showed a majority of the votes actually east throughout the State of about 8,000 for Nishlos and Wiltz. In conclusion, the statement charges the Returning Board with changing the result of the election in De Soto Parish by the suppression of vots. In his supplemental, statement, Governor Kellegs and

that he denies, generally and specifically, the material averments of Judge Spofford, and asks that, in the event the committee shall decide to take testimony in regard to who were duly elected members of the Legislature of Louisiana, such investigation shall be made through and in obedience to the designs of the election laws of Louisiana and that it shall decide who were elected, after excluding from the election returns such polls as the election laws of Louistana designed should be excluded; and be states further, that if such exclusions are made as are required by the designs of the law, it will be found that he action of the Returning Board in certifying the sicetion of members of the Senate and House as they did,

was justified by the evidence and the law in the case.

Judge Spofford, in his supplemental statement, says: was justified by the evidence and the law in the case.

Judge Spollord, in his supplemental statement, says:
The vagueness of the statements of Governor Kellorg as to what he desires to prove renders it impossible for me to specify what I shall desire to adduce in rebatal. A sait upon such pleadings could have no end, and I assume that it is the desire of Governor Kellorg and of the committee, as it certainly is mine, that this maker should be determined speedily, certainly within a few weaks. As to the specific document referred to by Governor Kellorg in his letter to the committee of the 22d instiguing the same that the control of the desire to prove that the act creating the superior Civil Court fell through—an utter abortion; that it did not require any repeal, because it never went into vital force that professing to abolish the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, it never did abolish it, but that the court has continued and still subsists in the full exercise of its original jurisdiction though there has been no law revering if. It is be deemed proper or material to go into the ceneral investigation, whose horizon is boundless, indicated by Governor Kellorg, the only effect of which will be his definite delay and profitless wrangling, the undersigned suggests that it would not be proper to limit quotations to be testimony taken by the House Committee of the House should in common fairness to the other side be allowed consideration. Of centre, the journals and acts of Assumbly of the Nichole's Legislature may be referred to by either party.

The committee, after hearing these statements read,

The committee, after hearing these statements read, neld a brief secret session, but took no action further than to order that they be printed, and then adjourned

until Monday next.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER STOLEN GOODS. Roundsman Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, white passing through Canal-st, last ought, saw a covered wagen, drawn by a black horse, dashing at a suspicious rate of speed in the direction of the Bowery. He called to the driver to stop, but the herses was urged enward faster than before. The officer ran into the middle of the street and caught hold of the tail board of the wagon, at the same time calling for help. The driver lashed the norse into a gallop, and in this manner crossed the calling for help. The driver lashed the into a gallop, and in this manner crossed the Bowery with the policeman still charging behind. At length the tail board of the wagon gave way, and Roundsman Harris suddenly found himself on his face in the street, too much bruned to continuo the pursual. At the same moment Detective Wade, of the fourteent At the same moment Detective Wade, of the fourteent from his revolver at the fugitive without effect. The wagon turned into Walker-st., still pursuad by the detective, who continued to fire until the last chamber in, his revolver was empty. Several patrolmen along the route raw into the street and struck at the horse with their as into the street and struck at the horse with their raw into the street and struck at the horse with their gaptales. At west Broadway Captain Exkins, of the Firth Precinct, saw the fugitives and attempted to take the horse by the head, but was knecked over and left far behind before he could regain his foct. The wagon was inde by the police of the Tenth Precinct, and if was made by the police of the Tenth Precinct, and if was found that the clothing store of Henry Witowsky, at No. 88 Canal st., had been broke into, but the amount of soods taken could not be accertained.